

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11) Publication number: 2002214760

(43) Date of publication of application: 31.07.02

(51) Int. CI

G03F 1/08

(21) Application number: 2001005072

(71) Applicant:

SEIKO INSTRUMENTS INC

(22) Date of filing: 12.01.01

(72) Inventor:

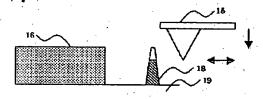
TAKAOKA OSAMU YABE SATORU

(54) METHOD FOR CORRECTING BLACK DEFECT OF COPYRIGHT: (C)2002, JPO MASK

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable the correction of black defect in which also the riverbed is not generated in the practical throughput by combining a defect correcting device using an ion beam and an atomic force microscope(AFM).

SOLUTION: In order to realize the correction of black defect without the riverbed, the correction of black defect is performed by undergoing such two- step correcting procedure that, on the first step, only the inside of recognized defect region is irradiated in such a manner that a tail component of the ion beam and the ion beam subjected to small angle scattering do not strike the surrounding glass part, the etching is performed so as to leave a marginal part 18 of the defect and, on the second step, only the marginal part 18 of defect which is left is physically shaved by a hard probe 15 of AFM fixed on the height of glass surface 19.



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出顧公開番号 特開2002—214760 (P2002—214760A)

(43)公開日 平成14年7月31日(2002.7.31)

(51) Int.Cl."

識別記号

G03F 1/08

FΙ

G03F 1/08

テーマコート*(参考)

V 2H095

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数2 OL (全 4 頁)

(21)出願番号

特顧2001-5072(P2001-5072)

(22)出顧日

平成13年1月12日(2001.1.12)

(71)出願人 000002325

セイコーインスツルメンツ株式会社

千葉県千葉市美浜区中瀬1丁目8番地

(72)発明者 高岡 修

千葉県千葉市美浜区中瀬1丁目8番地 セ

イコーインスツルメンツ株式会社内

(72)発明者 矢部 悟

千葉県千葉市美浜区中瀬1丁目8番地 セ

イコーインスツルメンツ株式会社内

(74)代理人 100096378

弁理士 坂上 正明

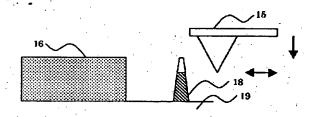
Fターム(参考) 2H095 BD32 BD35

(54) 【発明の名称】 マスクの黒欠陥修正方法

(57)【要約】

顕微鏡(AFM)を組み合わせることで、実用的なスループットでリバーベッドも無い黒欠陥修正を可能にする。 【解決手段】リバーベッドのない黒欠陥修正を実現するために、第一段階でイオンビームのテール成分や小角度散乱されたイオンビームが周辺のガラス部に当たらないように認識した欠陥領域の内側のみに照射し、欠陥の縁部18を残すようなエッチングを行い、第二段階で残した欠陥の縁部18のみをガラス面19の高さに固定したAFMの硬い探針15で物理的に削るという二段階の修正手順を踏んで黒欠陥の修正を行う。

【課題】イオンビームを用いた欠陥修正装置と原子間力



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 イオンビームを用いたマスク欠陥修正装 置でイオンビームが黒欠陥領域の周辺のガラス部に当た らないように欠陥領域の内側のみ照射して黒欠陥の縁部 を残すようなエッチングを行い、残した欠陥の縁部を髙 さを固定した原子間力顕微鏡の硬い探針でガラス基板と 同じ高さまで物理的に削ることで周辺部のガラスのリバ ーベッドの全くない修正を特徴とするマスクの黒欠陥修 正方法。

【請求項2】 請求項1記載のマスクの黒欠陥修正方法 において、イオンビームを用いたマスク欠陥修正装置の 修正で残したガラス掘り込み型レベンソンマスクの欠陥 の縁部を逆位相になるように掘り込んだガラス面と同じ 髙さまで物理的に削ることで周辺部のガラスのリバーベ ッドの全くない修正を特徴とするマスクの黒欠陥修正方 法。

[0001]

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明はフォトマスクまたは 20 レチクルの黒欠陥修正方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】Si半導体集積回路の微細化はめざまし く、それに伴って転写に用いるフォトマスクまたはレチ クル上のパターン寸法も微細になってきている。パター ン寸法の微細化に加え、光リソグラフィの解像度限界を 改善するために位相シフトマスクなどの超解像度技術も 実用に供されはじめている。フォトマスクまたはレチク ル上に欠陥が存在すると、欠陥がウェーバに転写されて 歩留まりを減少する原因となるので、ウェーハにマスク パターンを転写する前に欠陥検査装置によりフォトマス クまたはレチクルの欠陥の有無や存在場所が調べられ、 欠陥が存在する場合にはウェーハへ転写する前に欠陥修 正装置により欠陥修正処理が行われている。上記のよう な技術的な趨勢により、フォトマスクまたはレチクルの 欠陥修正にも小さな欠陥への対応が求められている。液 体金属Caイオン源を用いた集束イオンビーム装置は、そ の微細な加工寸法によりレーザーを用いた欠陥修正装置 に代わりマスク修正装置の主流となってきている。上記 のイオンビームを用いた欠陥修正装置では、黒欠陥修正 40 時には集束したイオンビームによるスパッタリング効果 またはアシストガス存在下で細く絞ったイオンビームが 当たった所だけエッチングする効果を利用して、高い加 工精度を実現している。

【0003】従来用いられてきたフォトマスクは石英ガ ラス等のガラス上にCrなどのバイナリマスク材料やMoSi ONのようなハーフトーン型位相シフトマスク材料をスパ ッタにより堆積して遮光膜とし、マスクバターンを光の 透過率の違いに変換したものである。最近では、より強

相になるまで掘り込んだレベンソン型の位相シフトマス クも実用に供され始めている。黒欠陥修正時のリバーベ ッドを減らすために、特公昭62-60699に示されているよ うな画像を取り込んでイオンビームの照射領域を決め、 黒欠陥修正時には黒欠陥領域のみを選択的に走査してス パッタ効果で修正する方法を用いても欠陥の周辺のガラ ス部にはイオンビームのテール成分や小角度散乱された イオンビームが当たってしまうので欠陥の周辺部にはガ ラスの掘り込み(リバーベッド)がどうしても発生してい た。リバーベッドは高さの違いから透過光の位相を乱す ため、転写結果に悪影響をもたらし、黒欠陥修正個所の 加工品質を低下させる要因になっている。特に最近の縮 小投影露光装置の光源の短波長化により、従来では問題 にならない程度の深さのリバーベッドでも転写結果に影 響するようになってきている。上記のようにリバーベッ ドの影響はより大きくなってきているので、リバーベッ ドの生じない欠陥修正技術が強く求められている。

【0004】また最近では、修正すべき欠陥サイズの低 下に伴い、原子間力顕微鏡(AFM)の硬い探針で欠陥を修 正する方法が実用に供され始めている。この場合AFMの 探針をガラス面と同じ高さにして欠陥部位を削るように すれば、リバーベッドは生じないが、欠陥全部を削り取 るには、走査ブローブ顕微鏡は走査速度を大きくとれな いので、加工に時間がかかりスループットを高くすると とはできていない。また、加工部位も特種な形状の探針 を用意しない限りは、探針の形状を反映して断面がだれ た形状となってしまっていた。ハーフトーンマスクやレ ベンソンマスクのように位相シフト効果を用いてエッジ を強調したいときには、この断面のだれは位相に影響す るため修正個所は所望の効果が得られなかった。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、イオンビー ムを用いた欠陥修正装置と原子間力顕微鏡(AFM)を組み 合わせることで、実用的なスループットでリバーベッド も無い黒欠陥修正を可能にしようとするものである。 [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】リバーベッドのない黒欠 陥修正を実現するために、第一段階でイオンビームのテ ール成分や小角度散乱されたイオンビームが周辺のガラ ス部に当たらないように認識した欠陥領域の内側のみに 照射し、欠陥の縁部を残すようなエッチングを行い、第 二段階で残した欠陥の縁部のみをガラス面の高さに固定 したARMの硬い探針で物理的に削るという二段階の修正 手順を踏んで黒欠陥の修正を行う。

[0007]

【作用】第一段階でイオンビームのテール成分や小角度 散乱されたイオンビームが周辺のガラス部に当たらない ようにしているので、これらによるリバーベッドは生じ ない。第二段階でもAFMの硬い探針で残した欠陥の縁部 い解像力向上と焦点深度改善効果をもつ、ガラスを逆位 50 をガラス面の高さに固定して物理的に削るので、ことで 3

もガラス部が彫れるととはなく、リバーベッドの全くない黒欠陥修正が実現できる。また、イオンビームで大まかに削ったあとに、AFMで削るため、AFM単独の加工に比べてスループットを向上することができる。上記のように正常パターンとの境界は第一段階のイオンビームで行うため、AFM深針形状を反映しただれを生じるとはなく、急峻な側壁にすることができる。

[0008]

【実施例】以下に、本発明の一実施例について説明す ス

【0009】黒欠陥を含むフォトマスクまたはレチクル を図1に示すようなイオンピーム欠陥修正装置の真空チ ャンパ内に導入し、XYステージ10に搭載されたフォトマ スクまたはレチクル5上の黒欠陥をイオン源1から放出さ れコンデンサレンズ3aと対物レンズ3bにより集束された イオンピーム2を偏向器4で走査しながら二次イオン検出 器もしくは二次電子検出器7で二次イオンまたは二次電 子6を同期して取り込み二次イオン像もしくは二次電子 像を表示し、この像から欠陥領域を認識する。このと き、チャージアップを防止するため、フォトマスクまた はレチクル5公電荷中和用の電子銃9の電子ビーム8を照 射する。周辺の下地ガラス部に照射するイオンビームの テール成分や小角度散乱されたイオンビームが当たらな いように図2に示すような欠陥のガラスに面した外縁部 から引っ込めた領域17のみを被加工領域とし、下地のガ ラス部19にダメージを与えないようにイオンビーム2を 照射して黒欠陥部分17のみを除去する(図3)。除去は物 理スパッタもしくはガスリザーバ12から被加工領域17 近傍に配置されたガス銃11の先端から供給されたハロゲ ン系のガスの増速効果を用いて行う。加工終了後、黒欠 30 陥を含むフォトマスクまたはレチクルをイオンピーム欠 陥修正装置から取り出す。

【0010】取り出した黒欠陥を含むフォトマスクまた はレチクル5を、加工可能なAFMに導入し、まずイオンビ ーム2で加工した部分を含む領域17をAFMで観察し、残さ れた黒欠陥の外縁部18のみ(図4)を加工領域として認識 する。この場合、高さの情報のみで材質に関する情報が ないので、イオンビームが当たっていないガラス面19の 高さを標準とし、これよりも高い部分を正常パターン16~ もしくは欠陥部分18と見なす。欠陥部分(加工領域)は他 40 の正常なパターンもしくは設計データと比較することに より抽出される。加工領域と認識した部分だけ、高さを 制御した、例えばダイヤモンドをコートした探針のよう な被加工材質(CrやMoSiON等)よりも固いAFM探針15で走 査して物理的に削り取っていき、残された黒欠陥部分の 修正を行う(図5)。AFM探針15の高さの下限を下地ガラス 面19にしておけば、ガラス面が彫れることがないので、 リバーベッドの全くない黒欠陥修正を実現できる(図 6. 上記のリバーベッドのない黒欠陥修正手順をまとめ ると図7のようになる。

【0011】当然のことながら、上記の方法はバイナリマスクやハーフトーンマスクのみならず、ガラス掘り込み型のレベンソンマスクの黒欠陥(残査欠陥)修正にも適応できる。このとき、イオンビームを用いたマスク欠陥修正装置の修正で残した黒欠陥の縁部を逆位相になるように掘り込んだガラス面と同じ高さまで物理的に削ることで周辺部のガラスのリバーベッドの全くない修正を実現できる。

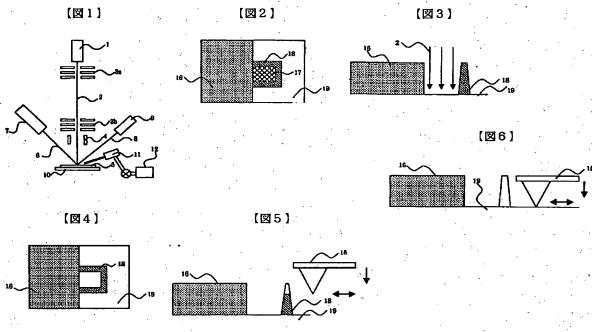
[0012]

0 【発明の効果】以上説明したように、との発明によれば、第一段階でイオンビームのテール成分や小角度散乱されたイオンビームが欠陥周辺のガラス部に当たらないような黒欠陥領域の内側のみに照射し、欠陥の縁部を残すようなエッチングを行い、第二段階で残した黒欠陥の縁部のみをガラス面の高さに固定したAFMの硬い探針で物理的に削るので、リバーベッドの全くない黒欠陥修正が実現できる。イオンビームによる欠陥装置とAFMのmix&matchを行うことにより、AFM単独の加工に比べてスループットを向上することができ、正常パターンとの境の界も急峻な側壁にすることができる。

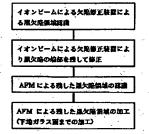
【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】イオンビームによる修正装置の概念図である。
- 【図2】イオンビームによる修正装置で修正する黒欠陥 領域を示す図である。
- 【図3】イオンビームによる修正装置で修正後の黒欠陥 を含む領域の概略断面図である。
- 【図4】AFMで修正する黒欠陥領域を示す図である。
- 【図5】本発明の特徴を最も良く示すAFMで修正中の黒 欠陥を含む領域の概略断面図である。
-) 【図6】AFMで修正後の黒欠陥があった場所を含む領域 の概略断面図である。
 - 【図7】本発明の黒欠陥修正手順を示す図である。 【符号の説明】
 - 1 イオン源
 - 2 イオンビーム
 - 3a コンデンサレンズ
 - 3b 対物レンズ
 - 4 偏向電極
 - 5 フォトマスクまたはレチクル
- 0 6 二次イオンもしくは二次電子
 - 7 二次イオン検出器もしくは二次電子検出器
 - 8 電荷中和用電子ビーム
 - 9 電荷中和用電子銃
 - 1.0 X-Yステージ
 - 11 ガス銃
 - 12 ガスリザーバ
 - 15 AFM探針
 - 16 正常なパターン
 - 17 イオンピームで修正する黒欠陥領域
- 50 18 AFMで修正する黒欠陥領域

19 下地のガラス基板



【図7】、



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2002-214760

(43) Date of publication of application: 31.07.2002

(51)Int.CI.

.G03F 1/08

(21)Application number: 2001-005072

(71)Applicant: SEIKO INSTRUMENTS INC

(22)Date of filing:

12.01.2001

(72)Inventor: TAKAOKA OSAMU

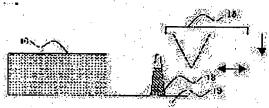
YABE SATORU

(54) METHOD FOR CORRECTING BLACK DEFECT OF MASK

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable the correction of black defect in which also the riverbed is not generated in the practical throughput by combining a defect correcting device using an ion beam and an atomic force microscope (AFM).

SOLUTION: In order to realize the correction of black defect without the riverbed, the correction of black defect is performed by undergoing such two- step correcting procedure that, on the first step, only the inside of recognized defect region is irradiated in such a manner that a tail component of the ion beam and the ion beam subjected to small angle scattering do not strike the surrounding glass part, the etching is performed so as to leave a marginal part 18 of the defect and, on the second step, only the marginal part 18 of defect which is left is physically shaved by a hard probe 15 of AFM fixed on the height of glass surface 19.



Copyright(C); 2003-2004 JPO and NCIPI.

JP,2002-214760,A Seite 1 von 5

Disclaimer:

This English translation is produced by machine translation and may contain errors. The JPO, the NCIPI, and and those who drafted this document in the original language are not responsible for the result of the translation.

Notes:

- 1. Untranslatable words are replaced with asterisks (****).
- 2. Texts in the figures are not translated and shown as it is.

Translated: 19:25:38 JST 10/26/2004

Dictionary: Last updated 10/12/2003 / Priority:

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Etching which irradiates only the inside of a defect region and leaves the edge of a black defect so that an ion beam may not be equivalent to the surrounding glass section of a black defect field with the mask defective compasator using an ion beam is performed. The black defect correction method of the mask characterized by correction without the liver bed of the glass of a periphery by deleting physically the edge of the defect which it left to the same height as a glass substrate by the hard probe of the atomic force microscope which fixed height.

[Claim 2] In the black defect correction method of a mask according to claim 1 The black defect correction method of the mask characterized by correction without the liver bed of the glass of a periphery by deleting physically to the same height as the glass side which dug deep the edge of the defect of the glass **** lump mold Levenson mask which it left by correction of the mask defective compasator using an ion beam so that it might become an opposite phase.

[0001]

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to a photo mask or the black defect correction method of reticle.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Detailed-izing of Si Integrated Circuit Sub-Division is remarkable, and the pattern dimension on the photo mask used for an imprint in connection with it or reticle is also becoming detailed. In addition to detailed-izing of a pattern dimension, practical use is beginning to be presented also with hyperresolution techniques, such as a phase shift mask, in order to improve the resolution limitation of optical lithography. Since a defect will become the cause which is imprinted by the wafer and

JP,2002-214760,A Seite 2 von 5

decreases the yield if a defect exists on a photo mask or reticle When a photo mask, or the existence and the existence place of a defect of reticle are investigated by defect inspection equipment and a defect exists, before imprinting a mask pattern to a wafer, before imprinting to a wafer, defective correction processing is performed by the defective compasator. By the above technical trends, defective correction of a photo mask or reticle is also asked for the response to a small defect. The focused ion beam equipment using the liquid metal Ga ion source is becoming in use [a mask compasator] instead of the defective compasator which used laser with the detailed working dimension. In the defective compasator using the above-mentioned ion beam, high process tolerance is realized using the effectiveness which etches only the place where the ion beam extracted thinly hit under the sputtering effectiveness by the ion beam which converged at the time of black defect correction, or assist gas existence.

[0003] The photo mask used conventionally deposits binary mask materials, such as Cr. and a halftone mold phase shift mask material like MoSiON by a spatter on glass, such as quartz glass, uses them as a light-shielding film, and changes a mask pattern into the difference in the permeability of light. These days, practical use is beginning to be presented also with the phase shift mask of the REBENSON mold which dug deep glass with the stronger improvement in resolution, and a depth of focus improvement effect until it became an opposite phase. In order to reduce the liver bed at the time of black defect correction, capture an image as shown in JP,62-60699,B, and the irradiation area of an ion beam is decided. Since the tail component of an ion beam and the ion beam by which small angle dispersion was carried out are equivalent to the surrounding glass section of a defect even if it uses the method of scanning only a black defect field selectively at the time of black defect correction, and correcting by the spatter effectiveness the periphery of a defect -- glass -- digging deep (liver bed) -- it had surely generated. In order that a liver bed may disturb the phase of the transmitted light from the difference in height, it brings an adverse effect to an imprint result and has become the factor which reduces the quality of a workpiece of a black defect correction part. In the former, the liver bed of the depth of the intensity which does not become a problem also influences an imprint result increasingly by short wavelength-ization of the light source of the latest reduced-projection-exposure equipment especially. Since the effect of a liver bed is becoming larger as mentioned above, the defective correction technique which a liver bed does not produce is searched for strongly.

[0004] Moreover, these days, practical use is beginning to be presented with the method of correcting a defect by the hard probe of an atomic force microscope (AFM) with lowering of the defect size which should be corrected. In this case, in order to shave off all defects although a liver bed is not produced if the probe of AFM is made into the same height as a glass side and a defective part is deleted, since the scanning probe microscope cannot take a large scan speed, it requires time amount for processing and has not made the throughput high. Moreover, unless the processing part also prepared the special kind-

JP,2002-214760,A Seite 3 von 5

shaped probe, it had become the configuration where the cross section flagged reflecting the configuration of a probe. Since who of this cross section influenced a phase, in the correction part, desired effectiveness was not acquired to emphasize an edge using a phase shift effect like a halftone mask or a Levenson mask.

[Problem to be solved by the invention] This invention is combining the defective compasator which used the ion beam, and an atomic force microscope (AFM), and tends to enable black defect correction which does not have a liver bed at a practical throughput, either.

[0006]

[0005]

[Means for solving problem] In order to realize black defect correction without a liver bed, it irradiates only inside the defect region recognized that neither the tail component of an ion beam nor the ion beam by which small angle dispersion was carried out is equivalent to the surrounding glass section on a first stage story. Etching which leaves the edge of a defect is performed, two steps of correction procedures of deleting physically only the edge of the defect which it left on the second stage story by the hard probe of AFM fixed to the height of a glass side are completed, and a black defect is corrected.

[0007]

[Function] Since the tail component of an ion beam and the ion beam by which small angle dispersion was carried out are kept from being equivalent to the surrounding glass section on a first stage story, the liver bed by these is not produced. Since a second stage story also fixes to the height of a glass side and deletes physically the edge of the defect which it left by the hard probe of AFM, black defect correction which cannot carve the glass section here and does not have a liver bed is realizable. Moreover, since it deletes by AFM after deleting roughly by an ion beam, a throughput can be improved compared with AFM independent processing. As mentioned above, since the boundary with a normal pattern is performed by the ion beam of a first stage story, there is no ** which produces whom reflecting an AFM probe configuration, and it can be made a steep side attachment wall. [0008]

[Working example] Below, one example of this invention is explained.

[0009] It introduces in the vacuum chamber of an ion beam defective compasator as shows drawing 1 a photo mask or reticle including a black defect. From the ion source 1, the black defect on the photo mask carried in the XY stage 10 or reticle 5 is emitted, and [with a condensing lens 3a and the objective lens 3b] Secondary ion or the secondary electron 6 is synchronously incorporated with a secondary ion detector or the secondary electron detector 7, a secondary ion image or a secondary electron image is displayed, scanning the ion beam 2 which converged with deflecting system 4, and a defect region is recognized from this image. In order to prevent the charge up at this time, the electron beam 8 of the electron gun 9 for charge neutralization is irradiated at a photo mask or reticle 5. Only the field 17 retracted from the rim section which faced the glass of the defect as shown to

JP,2002-214760,A Seite 4 von 5

drawing 2 that neither the tail component of the ion beam which irradiates the surrounding substrate glass section, nor the ion beam by which small angle dispersion was carried out hits is made into a processing area. An ion beam 2 is irradiated and only the black defect part 17 is removed so that a damage may not be given to the glass section 19 of a substrate (drawing 3). Clearance is performed using the accelerating effectiveness of the gas of a halogen system supplied from the head of the tear gas gun 11 arranged in about 17 processing area from a physical spatter or the gas reservoir 12. A photo mask or reticle including a black defect is taken out from an ion beam defective compasator after termination of processing.

[0010] A photo mask or reticle 5 including the taken-out black defect is introduced into processible AFM, the field 17 containing the part first processed by the ion beam 2 is observed by AFM, and only the rim section 18 of the left-behind black defect recognizes (drawing 4) as a processing area. In this case, the height of the glass side 19 where the jon beam has not hit only for the information on height since there is no information about construction material is made into a criterion, and a part higher than this is regarded as a part for the normal pattern 16 or a defective part 18. A part for a defective part (processing area) is extracted by comparing with other normal patterns or design datas. It scans by the AFM probe 15 harder than quality of a work material like the probe to which only the part recognized to be a processing area controlled height, for example, carried out the coat of the diamond (Cr, MoSiON, etc.), and shaves off physically, and the left-behind black defect part is corrected (drawing 5). Since a glass side cannot be carved if the minimum of the height of the AFM probe 15 is made into the substrate glass side 19, the black defect correction without a liver bed is realizable (drawing 6). If a black defect correction procedure without the above-mentioned liver bed is packed, it will become like drawing 7. [0011] The above-mentioned method with a natural thing can be adapted not only for a binary mask or a halftone mask but black defect (residue defect) correction of the Levenson mask of a glass **** lump mold. At this time, correction without the liver bed of the glass of a periphery is realizable by deleting physically to the same height as the glass side which dug deep the edge of the black defect which it left by correction of the mask defective compasator using an ion beam so that it might become an opposite phase. [0012]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, it irradiates only inside a black defect field where neither the tail component of an ion beam nor the ion beam by which small angle dispersion was carried out hits the glass section of the defective circumference on a first stage story. Etching which leaves the edge of a defect is performed, and since only the edge of the black defect which it left on the second stage story is physically deleted by the hard probe of AFM fixed to the height of a glass side, the black defect correction without a liver bed is realizable. By performing mix & match of defective equipment and AFM by an ion beam, compared with AFM independent processing, it can improve and a boundary with a normal pattern can also use a throughput

as a steep side attachment wall.

[Translation done.]

Disclaimer:

This English translation is produced by machine translation and may contain errors. The JPO, the NCIPI, and and those who drafted this document in the original language are not responsible for the result of the translation.

Notes:

- 1. Untranslatable words are replaced with asterisks (****).
- 2. Texts in the figures are not translated and shown as it is.

Translated: 19:26:36 JST 10/26/2004

Dictionary: Last updated 10/12/2003 / Priority:

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the conceptual diagram of the compasator by an ion beam.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing the black defect field corrected with the compasator by an ion beam.

[Drawing 3] It is the outline sectional view of the field which includes the black defect after correction with the compasator by an ion beam.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the black defect field corrected by AFM.

[Drawing 5] It is the outline sectional view of the field which includes the black defect under correction by AFM which shows the description of this invention best.

[Drawing 6] It is the outline sectional view of the field including the place which had a black defect after correction by AFM.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing showing the black defect correction procedure of this invention.

[Explanations of letters or numerals]

- 1 Ion Source
- 2 Ion Beam
- 3a Condensing lens
- 3b Objective lens
- 4 Deflecting Electrode
- 5 Photo Mask or Reticle
- 6 Secondary Ion or Secondary Electron
- 7 Secondary Ion Detector or Secondary Electron Detector
- 8 Electron Beam for Charge Neutralization
- 9 Electron Gun for Charge Neutralization
- 10 X-Y Stage
- 11 Tear Gas Gun
- 12 Gas Reservoir
- 15 AFM Probe
- 16 Normal Pattern

- 17 Black Defect Field Corrected by Ion Beam
- 18 Black Defect Field Corrected by AFM
- 19 Glass Substrate of Substrate

[Translation done.]

Disclaimer:

This English translation is produced by machine translation and may contain errors. The JPO, the NCIPI, and and those who drafted this document in the original language are not responsible for the result of the translation.

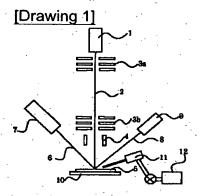
Notes:

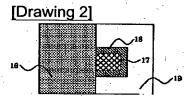
- 1. Untranslatable words are replaced with asterisks (****).
- 2. Texts in the figures are not translated and shown as it is.

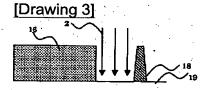
Translated: 19:26:51 JST 10/26/2004

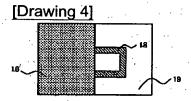
Dictionary: Last updated 10/12/2003 / Priority:

DRAWINGS

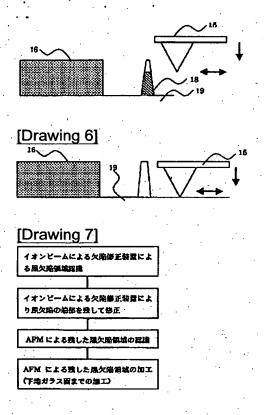








[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS

IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

OTHER:

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.